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TWO OF A KIND.

The Professional Pulpiteer & the Professional Atheist.

On the Domain of Theology these Two are the Counterparts of the Republican and Democratic Parties on the Political Field, They are Twins whose Purpose is to Uphold the Robber System of Capitalism.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The open letter to Rev. Knapp in last issue of THE PEOPLE lays bare the pharisaism of the pulpiteers, who while professing to follow the teachings of the Nazarene betray their confiding followers with a more brazen than Judas kiss, into the hands of the fleecer.

Karl Marx, in a preface to "Capital," says: "In the domain of Political Economy free scientific inquiry meets not merely the same enemies as in all other domains. The peculiar nature of the material it deals with, summons as foes into the field of battle the most violent, mean and malignant passions of the human breast—the furies of private interest. The English Established Church, e. g., will more readily pardon an attack on 38 of its 39 articles than on 1-39 of its income. Now-a-days atheism itself is culpa levis (trivial fault), as compared with criticism of existing property relations."

To-day the church concerns itself little or not at all about dogmas. "Believe what you please or nothing if you so choose, but do not fail to give us your material support," is the motto of modern churchianity.

Instead of the religion of Jesus Christ the church to-day preaches the religion of Capital. Its creed—keep the working masses submissive to the privileged class. True, the church makes some pretense at friendship for the workers, it advocates petty measures in their behalf and wears out their effort chasing these theologico-economic rainbows.

Now-a-days atheism itself, while pretending to lift the veil that obscures man's vision, really out-does the church—if that be possible—in holding down the veil.

Arrogating to itself the sole right to interpret as pleases itself the discoveries of science, atheism propounds its dogmas in behalf of capitalism by teaching that "the condition of the working class is due to the unchangeable laws of Nature."

Robert G. Ingersoll, the high-priest of the capitalistic free thinking cult, lectured here last night on "Superstition." He turned the keen arrows of satire into the deep recesses of the holy gevom of the PAST. The lecture was a sort of historical review of the subject. He acknowledged that the gods have been relegated to the store-room of the past.

"The gods have left us, the creeds have crumbled." Of the superstition of TO-DAY—a superstition which holds the world in as iniquitous a bondage as any of the past—, the belief that the producing class could not exist if the means of production and distribution were in its own possession, but that necessary to our existence is the existence of a parasitic class, or as one of our comrades puts it, "if there were no potato bugs there would be no potatoes": of this prevalent superstition, the inevitable result of which is facing mankind toward the night of barbarism—NOT ONE WORD!! A few words about the "survival of the fittest" in the capitalist sense, glorification of the Yanko-Spanko "war," and an appeal to reason—which he had taken care to spike.

The atheist and the churchman occupy in the religious world the same relative position that the Dem-Pop parties do in the political—henchmen of the capitalist class—they kick up a controversial dust to blind the worker while he is being plundered, then meet upon a common platform in defence of the present degrading, rotten social and political system whenever they scent rebellion in the working class. The Social Revolution now being conducted by the despised workers will abolish Capitalism and with it these gentry who make a havlotry of the hand-maids of Science, Art, Religion, and Literature.

JOHN HOSSACK.

The Scandinavian Socialist Societies have their third Grand Annual Fair, for the benefit of the Swedish party organ, "Skand. Am. Arbetaren," the 10th, 11th and 12th of December, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 16th street and 3rd avenue, New York. Comrades wishing to make a visit to the fair will find many interesting things there. Comical songs and exhibitions of various descriptions. It will be pleasant for everybody and well worth the price of 10 cents to see how our Swedish comrades have their fair arranged.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Toesin" (50c.) both for 80c. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates $1.50) for $1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

Of the Socialist Labor Party of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Socialist Labor party of Los Anegles, Cal., now engaged in the municipal contest, has taken its stand with the following well considered pronouncement:

1. We declare our unfaltering allegiance to the principles set forth in the National Platform of our party.

2. We condemn the proposed new charter as being no improvement upon the old, and we demand the formulation of a charter that shall secure real democratic self-government to the city, embodying the principles of Initiative, Referendum, and Direct Responsibility of all officers to their constituents.

3. We demand that the contract system in public works be entirely abolished: that all work done for the city be paid for at full or union wages, in no case less than $2.00 a day; that eight hours constitute a day's work; that men and women receive equal pay for equal work, and that all materials used be bought from firms employing union labor.

4. We demand that the city obtain possession of the Water Plants and all industries now requiring municipal franchises, also the waters furnishing power to this city; that such industries shall be carried on co-operatively by the employés under control of the City Government, the employés electing their superior officers, and that no employé be discharged for political reasons.

5. We demand that the City establish good Public Markets, Fuel Yards, and other agencies for the distribution of the necessaries of life, to be sold at cost.

6. We demand that since the tyranny of capitalism robs the workers of the decencies of home life, the city provide free and commodious public baths and gymnasia; that small parks be laid out in the densely populated workingmen's quarters of the city; that the city provide for toilet retreats in parks and such other places as are required for the public good; that we demand the erection of free public drinking fountains for both man and beast in each ward; that public lodging houses be established to be run at cost; and that the city undertake the erection of convenient and sanitary dwellings to be let to workers at cost.

7. Since the working class needs all possible knowledge and training, we therefore imperatively demand that no pains be spared in giving thorough, free, universal and democratic education in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced, that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children, when necessary and that school books be furnished free to all.

8. We demand that political economy be taught in all public schools.

9. We condemn the present system of vagrancy laws, which treat poverty as a crime, and the so-called organized charities, which are used to supply cheap labor to unfair employers.

10. Since we deem those who suffer in the field of productive labor just as worthy of regard as those who suffer on the field of battle, we demand that a special fund be established for the payment of pensions to the aged, sick and disabled.

These are our immediate demands, the first step toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth, in which each worker shall enjoy the full fruit of his labor. To them we pledge our support. And we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect.

The Socialist Labor party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. In firm assurance of final victory, it pursues its course unswerved by desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straightforward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired, will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

Prosperity?--Of Course!

A farmer was landed the other day in San Quintin, Cal., Prison,—"broke in" there, as the slang phrase goes. On some of the "boys" asking him how it happened, he explained as follows:

"I heard that you boys got gingerbread and other good things to eat, and that you only had to work eight hours a day. And I was worn out and starved out, working from 3 o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night, seven days in the week; and stinting myself on food to pay the interest on the mortgage. So I made up my mind to get into State Prison; and I studied around a while to see how I should do it; and I finally stole a neighbor's cow; and here I am to help you eat that ginger-bread."

This may seem incredible; but it is true, nevertheless; and it is said there isn't power enough in California to ever make that farmer go back to his mortgaged farm again.

Having such happiness at home, isn't it time we "expanded"?

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

WHO OWNS THE SAVINGS?

A Hoary-Headed Stock Capitalist False Statement Repeated & Re-Overthrown.

ALL GROWING RICHER.

Both in the State of New York and in Massachusetts, says an exchange, the deposits in the savings banks have increased in a more rapid proportion than the population. In 1872 the deposits in the savings banks of the State of New York were $269,137,236, which was an average of $59.12 to every man, woman and child in the State, but distributed among 776,790 depositors. In 1897, which is the latest return we have; the deposits in the New York savings banks were $718,176,889, divided among 1,736,968 patrons of these institutions, giving each one an average of $104.30 to each one of the 6,850,000 inhabitants estimated to comprise the population. Massachusetts, in 1872, had in her savings banks $184,797,313, distributed among 699,246 persons. This was $263.21 to every depositor, and an average of $126.80 to each of her inhabitants. Last year the deposits in these institutions were $453,220,227, an average of $338.05 to each of their 1,340,698 depositors, and averaging $171.73 for every one of her 2,639,000.

During the periods mentioned above the deposits in the New York banks increased 77 per cent., while the population increased only about 50 per cent. In Massachusetts, during the same time, the deposits increased 45 per cent. and the population 80 per cent. These facts and figures, which are from official and verified statements, and which no one pretends to dispute, give the strongest possible proof of the fallacy of the argument which asserts the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer.—Philadelphia "Record."

* * *

[From THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC.]

It is a stock argument of capitalist mouthpieces on the stump and in the press that the number of deposits and the amount deposited in the savings banks demonstrate that upon the whole the working class of this country is highly prosperous. Their assumption, of course, is that those deposits, or a large portion thereof, come from wage-working people; and, singular to say, this falsehood is generally accepted as unquestionable truth. In reply to several inquiries concerning this matter an article appeared in THE PEOPLE of November 29, 1896, which is here partly reproduced and in which we showed clearly that at least nine-tenths of the deposits—and probably more—belonged to the middle class. The figures used in the article were for 1895 and therefore differ a little from those for 1897. But the changes that have taken place, far from impairing our arguments and conclusions of two years ago, emphasize them strongly.

In 1895, the number of depositors in savings banks, or, to be more accurate, the number of "deposits" (as in many instances the same depositor had several deposits in different banks), was in round figures 4,880,000, and the total amount deposited was $1,811,000,000 (eighteen hunred and eleven million dollars).

In these grand totals, the State of Ohio, with a population of 4,000,000, figured for only 86,000 deposits, amounting in the aggregate to the comparatively insignificant sum of less than $35,000,000; while New Hampshire, with a population of 400,000 (or one-tenth that of Ohio), showed very nearly 164,000 deposits, aggregating about 867,000,000 (or almost double the number and amount of deposits credited to Ohio). Mark, furthermore, that the number of wage-workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was (in1890) 64,000 in New Hampshire (or 100,000 LESS than the number of deposits), as against 331,000 in Ohio (or 245,000 MORE than the number of deposits).

To facilitate perception I tabulate as follows:

States.	Population.	Number of mfr. and mech. wage Workers.	Number of Depsits.	Sums deposited.	Excess of workers over deposits.	Excess of deposits over Workers.
Ohio	4,000,000	331,000	86,000	$35,000,000	245,000	.....
New Hampshire	400,000	64,000	164,000	67,000,000	.....	100,000

There are no statistics showing the employment of savings bank depositors. The case of New Hamphire, however, immediately shows the absurdity of the prevailing notion—carefully nurtured by capitalistic mouthpieces—that the wage workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries constitute the bulk of the army of depositors; for, if every one of the 64,000 mechanics and mill operatives of New Hampshire had a savings bank account, there would still be 100,000 depositors belonging to the other classes of people.

Again, on the other hand, if every one of the 86,000 Ohio depositors was a shop or factory worker, there would still be in that State 245,000 such workers (or 3 in 4) without a savings bank account; in other words, under this extreme supposition only 1 in 4 such workers would save money in Ohio, where the conditions of labor are certainly, on an average, no worse if no better than in New Hampshire. Applying to New Hampshire this MAXIMUM (and obviously exaggerated) proportion of 1 in 4, we would find that the deposits in the latter State were contributed as follows:

By one quarter of the 64,000 workers in manufacturing and mechanical employments.. 16,000 deposits, or 10 per. cent. of the total number

By persons belonging to other classes .....148,000 deposits, or 90 per cent. of the total number

New Hampshire, then, supplies us a maximum proportion, that we can safely use as a basis for the whole country in estimating the percentage of savings bank deposits contributed by the whole wage working class. This percentage can only be 10, at the utmost, and may be considerably less. For, in the first place, due allowance must be made for the obviously gross exaggeration in the above fundamental supposition that one manufacturing or mechanical worker in every four saves money (since under that supposition all the savings bank deposits in Ohio would come from such workers); and, in the second place, it is safe to say that, with the exception of domestic servants (besides superintendents, overseers, well-paid clerks, and such-like, who consider themselves as members of the middle class, and are in thorough sympathy with it), very few of the wage workers engaged in other than manufacturing and mechanical occupations can save money; these being chiefly farm and common laborers, miners, teamsters, 'longshoremen and other freight handlers, sailors, office boys, messengers, "cash girls," saleswomen, etc., etc., who are all paid the lowest rate of wages.

In that proportion the savings bank deposits of the whole country would therefore be contributed as follows:

By the Middle class (90 per cent.)	4,392,000	$1,630,000,000
By the Wage-working class (10 per cent.)	488,000	181,000,000
Total	4,880,000	$1,811,000,000

(Observe, also, that in the above estimate, not only one-tenth of the number of deposits, but one-tenth of the total sum deposited, is credited to the working class, thereby making the average deposit of a person of this class equal to the average deposit of a person of the middle class, or $370; a sum probably too large by one-half or more.)

I took New Hampshire and Ohio for a comparison because, in the absence of statistics of depositors' employments, the great excess of deposits over workers in the first State, and the great excess of workers over deposits in the second State, obviously afforded a wider and therefore more correct basis to work upon in order to arrive, through arithmetic reasoning, at an approximation of the distribution of savings bank deposits between the wage working class and the middle class. But similar contrasts, not less suggestive, exist between other States, as, for instance, between Pennsylvania and New York, which compare as follows:

States.	Population	Number of wage-worker in mfg. and mech employments.	Number of deposits.	Sums deposited	Excess of workers over deposits.	Excess of deposits over workers.
Pennsylvania	5,700,000	620 000	264 000	$ 68 500 000	356.000	.....
New York	6,600,000	$50,000	1,615.000	643,000,000	.....	765,000

Here are two contiguous great States—the greatest in the Union—that do not very largely differ in population or in the number of wage workers employed. The rates of wages paid in similar employments, the cost of living and the mode of life of the laboring people are substantially alike in both. Yet in New York the number of savings bank deposits is more than 6 times, and the amount deposited nearly 10 times, as great as in Pennsylvania.

Manifestly, no possible difference in the conditions and habits of the laboring classes of those two States can account for the enormous difference in their savings bank returns. But if the conditions of their respective middle classes are considered, the difference in question is readily explained. In New York City, which, including its immediate suburbs, comprises nearly one-half of the population of the "Empire" State, there is a very numerous and active middle class, that is still upon the whole, quite prosperous, despite the inroads made upon it by concentrated capital. It is, at any rate, far more numerous, active and prosperous than that of any other great city on this continent, not excluding Boston, which, with its suburbs, comprises about one-third of the population of Massachusetts, and where, for similar reasons, the savings bank deposits are also very large. To this middle class, composed of small merchants, shopkeepers, dealers and business agents, fairly paid clerks, professional people (male and female), etc., can unquestionably be traced the bulk of deposits in the gigantic savings banks of the American metropolis. Likewise, to the middle class of other commercial centres, according to its local importance and special condi-

(Continued on page 4.)

MUNICIPAL FIGHT

In New Bedford, Mass., Developing Firm Men.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6.—At last Friday's large mass meeting in the City Hall, Peter J. McFadden, the Socialist Labor party candidate for Mayor, delivered a speech amid wild applause. He said in part:

"Supposing a man who owed no allegiance to any class but the proletariat had been the holder of the executive power during the last strike, do you imagine an audience with the strikers would have been refused, while an invitation to a conference with the manufacturers was at once accepted? Do you imagine that, under the conditions, at their request the State police would have been brought down here to bulldoze you into submission? No, my fellow citizens, had that executive been of your own class and owed his position only to you, he would have said when the request was made:

"'Gentlemen, my people have attempted no violence against your property and I shall not humilitate them and place them in a false position before the world by calling on the State for unnecessary aid with which to maintain order. But, gentlemen, if you wish a cordon of policemen to surround your factories, I will swear in and assign to that duty any number of special officers you may wish. However, as any special protection is deemed unnecessary, no violence having been attempted, you must bear the expense.'

"Then, had the request been persisted in, citizen strikers to the last man, if called for, would have been sworn in as deputy policemen and assigned to that duty. Thus the manufacturers would have been compelled to support the strikers, and I do not think the strike would have lasted very long.

"Had they, as is said, threatened to apply to the courts for an injunction, your workingman-elected-executive would have said: An injunction against what? My people are not chattel slaves that you can, through the law, compel them to work for you for any return which you wish to make them, nor can you restrain their liberty. If they wish to know whether or not your mills are running and can so learn by walking on the public streets, they have a perfect right to do so. In the eyes of the law the streets belong as much to them as to you, and while they conduct themselves properly, as they have been doing, committing no violence to property nor offering indignities to each other, not until all local means have proved inadequate can you justly apply for an injunction or ask for outside assistance.

"But that man did not feel that he owed his position to you. He felt that he owed it to the manufacturers. Placed similarly, elected by the same influence, any man among us would, I believe, have acted in the same manner. The moral of all this should be, elect men who know that they will owe their position to you.

"Of the Republican candidate I shall say little. He is an inside member of that capitalist class which absorbs all the best of that which your labor produces, and to the greed of which may be attributed to a great degree the misery of our class. I feel that no workingman will be so blind in his judgment or so forgetful of the misery of his class as to be gulled into voting for that candidate. A good example of the treatment you may expect at his hands is furnished by his fellow classman and advocate in the Theatre to-night, Senator Soule, who immediately after his election cut his help in the shoe factory 10 per cent. He was politician enough to wait until after his election; but wait until he comes before us again.

"It should be unnecessary to point to where Mr. Bentley so conspicuously showed his hand in the recent strike when he organized and became president of the Landlords' League, designed to turn you out of your homes if you did not submit to your employers and return to work for the pittance they wished to pay you. This one despicable action, showing so clearly where his inclinations lie, will keep any but the most densely ignorant or the most traitorous of the working class from casting his vote that way.

"There are many schemes clothed in a garb which appears beneficial to the wage worker, and held out to him as an inducement to him to support the opposing class. I will take one as an illustration. A short time ago I read in one of our papers that whichever of the parties were elected, one of the Socialist objects was likely to be attained, viz.: the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant in the old pumping station at the north end. That is all right as far as it goes, but after it is established how shall it be managed so that the benefits may accrue at least in part to the working class. It is proposed to sell electricity to users at a greatly reduced price, but even then will the meagre wages paid enable the workers to have electric light? No, electricity is the illuminant of the wealthy, gas of the middle class and petroleum of the working class.

"If this plant was established and managed by a Socialist administration, further franchises would be refused the old company and the cost to consumers would remain the same until the means of the workers would make electricity as accessible to the poor as the rich. The high salaries would be cut down, the wages of the employés increased and the hours of labor reduced. The enormous profits would go

(Continued on page 2.)

THE VOTE.

It Keeps on Rising all over the Land.

The Final Returns for Five States Give a Gain of 5,662 Votes—Unofficial but Complete Returns from Twelve Others Give, Together with the Five First Mentioned, a Gain of 18,424—Washington State Starts Well, with 1,323.

The five States—Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, and New Jersey— whose official returns have so far been received and entered in this office, give the party 18,015 votes this year as against 12,365 at the nearest previous election,—a gain of 5,662. The below table gives details:

States:	1898.	'96 or '97.
Iowa	1,081	910
Massachusetts	10,063	6,301
Missouri	1,063	596
Nebraska	350	186
New Jersey	5,458	4,360
Totals	18,015	12,353

Adding to this list the list of States from which complete but unofficial, and, therefore, not entirely reliable, returns have been received at this office, besides Alabama and Virginia which had no full election this year, and the following table is made up:

States:	1898.	'96 or '97.
Alabama	344	.....
Connecticut	2,806	1,223
Illinois	4,433	1,147
Indiana	1,715	283
Iowa	1,081	910
Kansas	627	.....
Kentucky	394	68
Maryland	358	508
Massachusetts	10,063	6,301
Minnesota	1,745	867
Missouri	1,063	596
Nebraska	248	186
New Hampshire	350	228
New Jersey	5,458	4,360
Ohio	5,874	4,242
Rhode Island	2,651	1,386
Virginia	528	528
Washington	1,323	.....
Wisconsin	1,477	1,314
Totals	42,598	24,174

The returns from California, Colorado, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas are yet incomplete. But the figures so far in justify the expectation that the grand total of 80,000 will have been reached this year. California, for instance, already has 3,964 votes as against 1,726 in '96, and New York already rises nearly 2,000 above the poll of last year (20,854).

The detailed vote of Massachusetts is:

Governor, George R. Peare	10,063
Lieutenant-Governor, Michael T. Berry	12,170
Secretary of State, James T. Stevens	11,831
Treasurer and Receiver General, Martha Moore Avery	12,646
Auditor, John Palme	11,510
Attorney General, Clarence E. Spellman	12,658

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES:

1st District: E. O. Buckland	1,092
2nd District: G. H. Wrenn	707
7th District: J. F. Malloney	781
8th District: W. E. Stacey	593
12th District: Jere O'Fihilly	847
13th District: T. Stevenson	1,277

DULUTH, Minn.—Dec. 2.—Douglas County, Wisconsin, in which West Superior is located, gives 31 votes to the S. L. P. candidate for Governor.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—The document just issued from Harrisburg by the State Factory Inspector contains the astounding information that in nine different instances last summer, in nine sweat shops where the clothing for the army was made in a hurry, there were cases of virulent diphtheria amongst the sweater victims. The factory inspector ventures the opinion that the spread of these germs amongst the soldiers accounts for much of their sickness. The firms making soldiers' clothing were Wanamaker & Brown, Hood, Foulkrod & Co., but the inspector does not state in his report which one of these contractors for large amounts of clothing had dealings with the sweaters. The late "war for humanity" thus takes on a new phase and we learn that capitalism thus spreads disease and death from out of the wretched dens of the sweaters to the army camps at Tampa and Chickamauga.

The inspector, who owes his appointment to the present disreputable Governor of Pennsylvania, who called out the troops for the suppression of the Hazleton strikers when so many were shot, says that the Government wanted the clothes in a hurry and hence the contract system was brought into play along with the spread of the diphtheria. This is a plain, bald lie. Almost ever since the war broke out there has been a sign on the Schuylkill Arsenal Gate: "No more Employés wanted." At the same time poor women were fighting like catamounts for work at decent pay the Hanna-McKinley-Wanamaker contract system was put into force in the sweat shops and disease and death ensued. The Government could have got its work done in at least 2,000 homes down-town, clean homes, but the Wanamakers and Snellenburgs laid their contract hands on the work.

Can Campbell be a labor fakir? If not he should publicly denounce these contractors. The women fought for the work while the Government of McKinley et al sowed disease amongst the troops. JAMES.

McKinley's annual message covers twelve newspaper columns. Of this space just thirteen lines are thrown out to labor, and that at the tail end of the document.

THE PEOPLE.

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— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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six months	0.25
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	55,673

The ancient heathen, perhaps, excused the slavery of one man on the ground that it was a means to the full developement of another. But to preach slavery to the masses in order that a few crude and half educated upstarts might become "eminent spinners", extensive sausage makers, and influential shoe black dealers - to do that they lacked the bump of "Christianity". MARX.

EXPANDING WITH A VENGEANCE.

Hawaii is barely brought within our boundaries when strange news comes from there. Several workingmen, a number of boys among them, brought from Siberia to work on the Oahu plantations, having struck, were promptly sentenced to imprisonment, most of them to two years.

In the old United States, that was and is not quite the manner of treating strikers. But the difference is simply an "expansion" of the principle in practice here, only "expanded" there to suit conditions.

Here, when workingmen strike, all that has to be done by the Demo-Republican capitalists in power is to keep the path clear for the so-called "scab" to walk in and take the places of the men on strike. Capitalism has here developed so far that a large army of unemployed—a necessary institution for comfortable capitalist life—, is in existence. This army of the unemployed (hungry and ready), is ever ready to flow into the vacuum created by a strike; and, if access to the vacuum is impeded by "pickets," there are the police, the militia, the Courts and, if need be, the Federal military, to sweep the impediment aside. Sentences of imprisonment here are, accordingly, not for the offence of "striking," or refusing to work, but for that of "interferring with the freedom of others to secure work."

It is otherwise in Hawaii. There the blessings of capitalism, pure and undiluted, are not yet at large. An unemployed class is not yet one of the sights of Hawaii. A strike there must, therefore, necessarily be treated differently. The theory on which workingmen are here sent to jail at strikes must be "expanded" to meet the requirements of the capitalist class. Sentence of imprisonment is, accordingly, pronounced there when one chooses to exercise the freedom of not working, i. e., of not allowing himself to be plucked.

While our capitalist class is thus "expanding" the sphere of its utility it will be well for our working class to contemplate carefully what is now going on in Hawaii, and draw the conclusions from the writings on the wall.

With many a workingman at home, the "expansion" theory of our territory was, is sympathetic. They argue justly that the labor market is overstocked; misled, however, by false teachings, they do not look for the cure of the evil where the cure is to be found and seek to overthrow this capitalist system that produces the unemployed; they look for palliatives; they have been told that "expansion" will afford an outlet to the surplus labor in the country; and they have favored expansion accordingly. The Hawaiian incident should be promptly taken to heart. It teaches:

1. The unemployed who move into the "expanded" territory will be treated as chattel slaves—until there be a surplus of labor there too;

2. In view of that, our unemployed are not likely to flock to the "expanded" territory; they will let others go through the ordeal—to the detriment of the expected easing up of the labor market at home; and

3. If the flow of labor from here into the "expanded" territory is very strong, the result would be to raise in the "expanded" territory the conditions now prevalent here and from which our working people try to escape, and to place us here in the condition that the now "expanded" territory is in, to wit, with a labor market so slimly stocked that a strike can not be met by simply clearing the way for the scab, but must be met, as it is now met in Hawaii, by imprisoning the striker.

There is no such thing as dodging the fist of Capitalism; the bully can be met only by standing up boldly against him wherever his obscene bulk is raised, and knocking him down bodily.

VEILING THEIR PURPOSE.

The Warrenton, Va., "True Index," an organ of the Southern ruling class, has a one-column article that purports to be a talk to the negro. He who is taken in with the anti-negro appearance of the article will miss its main point and its main feature, and will thereby fail to draw the information the article really conveys. From beginning to end the article is an expression, not of the sentiment and purposes of the white against the negro, but of the sentiment and purposes of the capitalist class against the working class. The anti-negro phraseology, used in the article, is only the drapery in which the Editor veils, because at present he feels he still must veil, the views that the ruling class of the land —North and South—seek to make dominant. What views are these?

"Have you no discrimination, no gratitude?", asks the article in question, ostensibly speaking for the whites and ostensibly addressing the negro; and it proceeds to enumerate the grounds for the gratitude demanded: "We give you schools"; "we furnish you with board, warmth and shelter in the jails"; "we pay the taxes for your schools"; etc., etc.; and then, mingling friendship with threats, it proceeds: "We are your best friends," submit to us because, if you don't and you give a willing ear to teachings that are pregnant with "anarchy and bloodshed in their flippant utterances." then, we "will rise and demand at the muzzle of the gun white supremacy."

Time was when the "negro" and "white" phraseology of such outpourings might have been literally, and, therefore, honestly meant; by the sight and sound, however, of things happening and heard in all parts of the country, the "white" and "negro" phraseology will be readily peered through as a drapery too thin to veil the real intent. Not a thing, threats included, uttered by this "white" Editor to the "negro" is not throughout the country being uttered by the Capitalist Class to the Working Class. Replace in the above quotations "capitalists" for "whites," "workingmen" for "negroes," and we have the attitude of the Capitalist Class towards the Working Class.

The Working Class is everywhere charged by the Capitalist Class with base ingratitude; it is told the Capitalist Class "gives" it wages, bread, shelter, warmth, schooling; it is everywhere admonished that its "best friends" are the Capitalists, that the teachings which increasing numbers of its class are giving "a willing ear to" are redolent of "anarchy and bloodshed," and that, if that sort of thing continues, the Capitalist Class "will rise and demand at the muzzle of the gun capitalist supremacy."

Every intelligent man who is a decent man, every decent man who is intelligent, knows that the whites give to the negro no more than the capitalist gives to the workingman; that the workingman, whether negro or white, is he who does all the giving, while the capitalist, whether Southern or Northern white, is he who does all the "receiving" and should display gratitude. This ruling or "receiving," or, to be more accurate, this plundering class, is ill at ease. Its long submissive subjects—the Working Class—are becoming restive. Cajolery is to be tried upon them; if that does not work, they are to be intimidated.

It is of prime importance for the working class of all colors, races, creeds and nationalities to catch the central note of all capitalist utterances of to-day. That central note will teach them that they, as workingmen, are assailed, and the teaching will prevent their being played upon to the extent of dividing them, so that each can be turned against the other, until, successively beaten, they all lie prostrate at the feet of their common tyrants.

The Southern plunderer is veiling his purpose; and so is his Northern compeer.

Rend the veil!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Of no slight importance to the movement in this country is a decision, arrived at by the comrades of Section Jeanette, Pa., to issue, in co-operation with some French-speaking comrades of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Indiana, a French Socialist weekly. The first number will appear in February of next year. The name of the paper will be "Le Bourdon" (The Tocsin).

"Le Bourdon" will ring into the ears of the French-speaking workingmen in America the revindication of the international proletariat, as formulated in the platform of the S. L. P. of the United States.

It should be needless to emphasize the necessity of a French organ of Socialism in this country, all the French papers published here being ultra-capitalistic, extra-retrogade and ultra-dishonest.

The generous and wise move of our French comrades should find a generous support among all others.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few months ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, $2.50.

JESUS BEFORE CAIPHUS.

[A Passage from "The Carpenter of Nazareth," or "The Silver Cross."]

The scene here described by the master hand of Eugène Sue in a work announced in our last week's issue, draws in striking colors the point of unity between a usurping ruling class and the slums that are its shadow. This scene is, in itself a treatise on sociology, the profoundness of which is brought out all the clearer by the thrilling manner of treatment.

* * *

After entering Jerusalem through the deserted and silent streets, as they are at that hour of the night, the soldiers repaired to the house of Caiphus, the high priest, where they conducted Jesus. Genevieve, remarking at the door of this house a great many servants, glided among them as the soldiers entered, and remained at first beneath the vestibule lighted by torches. By this light she recognized the man who, like herself, had followed the friend of the oppressed since he left the wood; it was Peter, one of his disciples. He appeared as much grieved as alarmed, the tears streaming down his face; Genevieve thought at first that one at least of his disciples would be faithful to him and he would show his devotedness by accompanying Jesus before the tribunal of Caiphus. Alas! the slave was deceived. Scarcely had Peter crossed the threshold of the door, when, instead of joining Mary's son, he sat down on one of the benches of the vestibule, amongst the servants of Caiphus, burying his face in his hands.

Genevieve then seeing, at the extremity of the court, a strong light escaping from a door beyond which pressed the soldiers of the escort, approached them. The door was that of a hall in the middle of which was erected a tribunal lighted by a number of flambeaux. Seated behind this tribunal, she recognized several of the persons she had seen at the supper given by Pontius Pilate; the Seigneurs Caiphus, the high priest; Baruch, doctor of law; Jonas, the banker, were among the judges of the young man of Nazareth. He was conducted before them; his hands bound, his features still calm, gentle and sad; a short distance from him were the officers of the court, and behind these, mixed with the soldiers and the servants of Caiphus, the two mysterious emissaries whom Genevieve had remarked at the tavern of the Wild Ass. Inasmuch as the countenance of the friend of the afflicted was serene and dignified, so did those of his judges appear violently irritated; they expressed the joy of a disgraceful triumph; they spoke in a low tone and from time to time they pointed with a menacing gesture to Mary's son, who patiently awaited his interrogatory.

Genevieve, confounded among those who filled the hall, heard them say to one another:

"He is at last taken, then, this Nazarene, who preached revolt!"

"Oh! he is less haughty now than when he was at the head of his troop of vagabonds and abandoned women!"

"He preaches against the rich," said a servant of the high priest; "he commands the renunciation of riches; but if our masters were to keep poor cheer, we servants should be reduced to the lot of hungry beggars, instead of fattening on the many feasts given by our masters."

"And this is not all," said another; "if we listened to this cursed Nazarene, our masters, voluntarily impoverished, would denounce all pleasures; they would not throw away every day superb robes or tunics because the embroidery or color of these garments did not please them. Now, who profits by these caprices of our ostentatious masters, unless ourselves, since tunics and robes all fall to our share?"

"And if our masters renounced pleasures, to live on fasting and prayer, they would have no more gay mistresses, they would no longer charge us with those amorous commissions, recompensed magnificently in case of success!"

"Yes, yes," they all cried together; "death to the Nazarene who would make of us, who live in idleness, abundance and gaiety, beggars or beasts of burden!"

Genevieve heard many other remarks, spoken half aloud and menacing for the life of Jesus; one of the two mysterious emissaries, behind whom she stood, said to his companion: Our evidence will now suffice to condemn this cursed fellow; I have come to an understanding with Caiphus."

At this moment one of the officers of the high priest, placed by the side of the Nazarene and charged to watch him, struck with his mace on the floor of the hall; immediately there was a dead silence. Then Caiphus, after a few words exchanged in a low voice with the other pharisees composing the tribunal, said to those assembled: "who are they who can depose here against the man called Jesus of Nazareth?"

One of the two emissaries advanced to the foot of the tribunal and said in a solemn voice:

"I swear having heard this man affirm that the high priests and doctors of the law were all hypocrites, and that he treated them as a race of serpents and vipers!"

A murmur of indignation rose from the soldiers and servants of the priests, the judges looked at one another, appearing to ask each other if it were possible that such words could have been pronounced. The other emissary approached near his companion and added in a voice not less solemn:

"I swear having heard this man affirm that they must revolt against Prince Herod and against the Emperor Tiberius, the august protector of Israel, in order to proclaim Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews."

While a smile of pity crossed the lips of Mary's son at these false accusations, since he had said: "Render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and unto God that which is God's!" the pharisees of the tribunal lifted up their hands to heaven as if to invoke it as a witness of such enormities. One of the high priest's servants, advancing in his turn, said to the judges:

"I swear having heard this man say, that they must massacre all the pharisees, pillage their houses and violate their wives and daughters!"

A fresh movement of horror manifested itself amongst the judges and those of the auditory who were devoted to them.

"Pillage! massacre! and violation!" exclaimed some.

"Such is the object of the Nazarene! 'Tis for this he drags after him this band of wretches."

"He would some day, at their head, give up Jerusalem to fire, pillage and blood!"

The high priest Caiphus, president of the tribunal, signed to one of the officers to demand silence; the officer again struck the floor with his mace, all were silent. Caiphus, addressing the young Nazarene in a menacing voice, said to him:

"Why do you not reply to what these persons depose against you?"

Jesus said to him in an accent full of gentleness and dignity:

"I have spoken publicly to every one; I have always taught in the temple and in the synagogue in which all the Jews were assembled; I have said nothing in secret, why, then, do you question me? Question those who have heard me, to ascertain what I have said to them: these know what I have taught."

Scarce had he spoken these words when Genevieve saw one of the soldiers, furious at this reply, so just and calm, raise his hand against Jesus and strike him in the face, exclaiming:

"Is it thus you reply to the high priest?"

At this infamous outrage, to strike a man bound, Genevieve felt her heart leap, her tears stream, whilst on the contrary, loud bursts of laughter rose from amidst the soldiers and servants of the high priest.

Jesus still remained placid, but he turned to the officer and said to him mildly:

"If I have spoken evil show me the evil I have done; but if I have spoken well, why strikest thou me?"

These words and his angelic sweetness did not disarm the persecutors of the young man; coarse laughter again burst from the hall and the insults recommenced on all sides.

"Oh! the Nazarene, the man of peace, the enemy of war, does not belie himself; he is a coward and allows himself to be struck in the face."

"Call your disciples, then; let them come and avenge you if you have not the courage."

"His disciples," said one of the soldiers who had arrested Jesus. "His disciples! ah! if you had but seen them! At sight of our lances and our torches the vagabonds fled like a flight of owls!"

"They were glad enough to escape the tyranny of the Nazarene, who kept them near him by magic!"

"As a proof that they hate and despise him, not one dared accompany him hither."

"Oh!" thought Genevieve, "how Jesus must suffer from this base ingratitude of his friends! It must be more cruel than the outrages of which he is the object." And turning her head towards the street door, she saw at a distance Peter, still seated on a bench, his face hidden in his hands and not having even the courage to assist and defend his kind master before this tribuanl of blood. The tumult produced by the violence of the officer being somewhat appeased, one of the emissaries continued in a loud voice:

"I swear, lastly, that this man has horribly blasphemed by saying that he is Christ, the son of God!"

Then Caiphus, addressing Jesus, said to him in a tone still more menacing: "You reply nothing to what these persons say of you?"

But the young man only shrugged his shoulders and still continued silent. This irritated Caiphus, he rose from his seat and exclaimed, pointing with his finger to the son of Mary: "On the part of the living God, I order you to tell us if you are the Christ, the son of God."

"You have said it, I am," replied the young man smiling.

Genevieve had heard Jesus say, that like all men, his brothers, he was a son of God; just as the Druids teach that all men are sons of the same God. What then was the surprise of the slave, when she saw the high priest, when Jesus had replied that he was the son of God, rise up and tear his robe with all appearance of horror and alarm, exclaiming, addressing the members of the tribunal:

"He has blasphemed; what need have we of more witnesses? You, yourselves, have heard him blaspheme, how do you judge him?"

"He deserves death!"

Such was the reply of all the judges of this court of inquiry. But the voices of Doctor Baruch and of the Banker Jonas rose above every other; they cried out, striking with their fist the marble table of the tribunal:

"Death for the Nazarene! He has deserved death!"

"Yes! yes!" cried all the soldiers and the servants of the high priest, "he has deserved death!"

"To death with the cursed blasphemer!"

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Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—After a careful and sympathetic study of Socialism I have arrived at the conclusion that it is unattainable.

Uncle Sam—"To good to be verified," or "false in theory"?

B. J.—False in one essential particular. Or, to put it more accurately, it overlooks one important factor, and it dies there.

U. S.—I am curious to learn what that factor is.

B. J.—I shall tell you and in my own way so as to satisfy you that I have first carefully studied Socialist literature.

U. S.—Proceed.

B. J.—Do you see yonder street car going up the street?

U. S.—Quite clearly.

B. J.—It is pulled by two horses.

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Without the horses that car could not be operated, eh?

U. S.—It couldn't.

B. J.—Now, suppose you were to approach those horses, pat them on the neck, and address them as follows:

"You work, you sweat; the sweat of your groins is transmuted into nickles, dimes and dollars; wealth, in short. Did you ever stop to consider where that wealth goes to, what becomes of it? It is divided into two parts, a large part and a small part. The large part is taken by the stockholders, the small part is left to you. The stockholders, with the large part that they appropriate to themselves, eat highly seasoned meats, fricassees, the best of vegetables, and the best food of the market; you, with the small part left to you, must put up with hay and oats. They can wash down their costly food with wines, Burgundies, and Champaigns; you must be content with water, and not always clean water, at that. They can afford to live in magnificent residences; you must put up with common stables. They can give their children leisure to travel, learn and enjoy childhood; you have nothing left to you wherewith to afford similar pleasures to your darling colts. In short, those stockholders, the capitalists, people who do no manner of work, —they can and do live in clover upon the large part of the wealth that you produce and that they steal from you; while you, who do all the work, live in poverty upon the small share of the product of your labor that the capitalist class allows you to keep."

Suppose you were to hold such a discourse to those two horses, what effect would it have upon them?

U. S.—None whatever; if I pat them enough they may feel I am friendly to them, and, possibly, neigh with joy. That would be all.

B. J.—Correct. Now let's go a step further. Finding you made no impression, suppose you were to address them again, but with increased fire, as follows:

"Dear horses; it won't do to be so indifferent to your present condition. You might not care if you could only continue as you are. You might then think: 'Leave well enough alone.' But this system of capitalist exploitation is not satisfied with its present stealings; it wants more, and ever more. To get more it must reduce its cost of production. Your wages—your hay, oats, water, stabling—are part of its cost of production. It will try to reduce that; it will try to wipe that out altogether, so that it may keep more to itself. And it does so by means of improved machinery. The cable, the overhead or underground trolley will be introduced on your route. That will knock you out entirely. You will then be thrown out of work; you will become superfluous. Having no more use for you, these stockholders will trot you off to some Long Island Bologna sausage factory, and that will be the end of you. Wake up in time!"

What do you imagine such an impassioned and yet truthful address would have upon those horses?

U. S. (very deliberately and with a calmness that begins to alarm B. J.)—Well, such an address would have no more effect than the first. Those horses will plod right along, until improved machinery threw them out of work; and then they will plod their way demurely to your Bologna sausage factory without knowing what struck them even after they were knocked on the head, dead, preparatorily to being turned into sausages.

B. J.—Well, that is exactly what is and will be the case with your WORKING CLASS. The flaw in Socialist reasoning is that it shuts its eyes to the fact that that WORKING CLASS, upon which it banks, is, in all essential respects, no better than horses.

U. S. (pulls out of his pocket the "Socialist Almanac"; opens it at page 226; holds it with his left hand; and with his right hand seizes B. J. by the back hair and holds B. J.'s nose down on, while he rubs it against, the open page) —Look at this:

In '90, 13,704 of those alleged "horses" in one State showed that they understood Socialist addresses;

In '91, there were 16,552 of them in three States;

In '92, the number of these "horses" rose to 21,512 over six States;

In '93, they ran up to 25,666;

In '94, you will find 30,020 of them spreading over nine States;

In '95, you can see there were 34,869 such "horses" in eleven States;

In '96, are you keeping your eyes open? there were 36,274 in twenty States;

In '97, (giving B. J.'s head an extra rub over the page) the "horses" had risen to 55,550;

And, finally, this year over 80,000 "horses" announced that they would know the reason why before they were landed into Bologna sausage factories.

B. J. gives a grunt.

U. S. (lets go of his head and hands him the "Almanac")—There; read! Wipe out of your head the cobwebs of false reasoning, and cleanse your heart of the dirt that capitalist education has made to settle down upon it. Here are facts. They speak aloud and eloquently. Every figure on these pages has a separate tongue, and every tongue holds a separate language, and all combine to give the lie to the Capitalist theory that the WORKING CLASS is cattle. True enough, your class would like to treat it so. Just so did every previous robber-ruling class look upon the class below. But every time, an hour sounded when it was rudely awakened out of its error. So will that hour sound to your Class. On that day you will rub your eyes in dread, and fear, and trambling. You will then cower, like a convicted felon, before the giant you now look upon as a horse. The Socialists are hastening on that day.

Municipal Fight.

(Continued from page 1.)

to extend the educational system, or for some other purpose equally beneficial to the poor.

"They point to the fact that our city has gone behind $500,000 in the past two years and say: How could you establish the many institutions named in your platform while the city's financial condition is in its present state? Would you not have to do as we do: cut wages all along the line? Nothing of the kind. By scaling down the high salaries of men who are little more than figure-heads, we should get enough to make a considerable raise in the wages of the employés in all the public departments. The cutting out of that incidental account would give us enough to shorten their hours considerably.

"And further, if the assessing department was justly conducted the income of the city would be early, if not quite, doubled, and the rate very much lowered.

"At present rates the income to the city is about $50 from the first estate and $200 from the second. If both estates were assessed as they should be the rate might be lowered to $15 and the income would be over $1,000.

"If a poor man owns an old horse and wagon which would not bring $25 at auction it is assessed at $100. Rich men own fast horses worth thousands which are assessed at $100 just the same. Those are but fair samples of the manner in which the dwellings and personal property of rich and poor are assessed. This is where their great financial ability comes in, making the small property holders pay the greatest part of the city's income, while they and their wealthy and influential friends escape.

"If you elect a Socialist government there will be a terrible shaking up in this department, and, my friends, I am very hopeful that this is just what shall be done.

The Labor Fakir.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey, N. J.]

Our Union is "simple and pure,"
We labor to make it endure:
Our members must do as we say,
Their dues above all they must pay,
They must trust and have "Faith" in
their "Leaders."
Sure, they are their true "interceders."
Whenever there is a conventicle,
To prove Wealth and Labor identical,
And when some good Bishop,
Sweet goodies will dish-up,
Who will say, "It is wise
To adopt compromise,"
We are there! We are there!
Oh! for fair!

All the great politicians respect us
Whenever we visit expect us,
And we've always a blooming prospectus
For Labor each time they've annexed us.

We have a heartfelt satisfaction,
When workers think us better than
we are,
But that which pains us to distraction,
And all our blessed joys of life doth
mar,
Is when they tell us to our very face,
the truth
To show us, how much better they can
be; forsooth!

Such brutal frankness,
Such gross impiety,
Offeds the morals
Of good Society,
But some foul fiend
Will always dare
To tell the truth
So precious rare.

The better we fool-em,
The better we rule-em,
But it's not such a snap anymore.
For those Socialists, damn-em,
May Lucifer slam-em,
Make the donkies down on us and sore.

Beware of those Socialists red,
Whose talk fills our souls with great
dread,
If the crowd thought 'twas true
We can guess what they'd do:
They'd beat us and bang us,
To lamp-posts they'd hang us;
By gosh! it does look blue.

Of all the scoundrels e'er unhung,
With evil heart and lying tongue;
Of all the traitors ever tried,
By outraged manhood's vengeful pride;
Of all the tyrants, ever slain,
Whose death became a country's gain;
Of all the cowards, curs and sneaks,
Of all perverted nature's freaks,
Of all of God and Man accurs't,
The labor fakir is the worst.

There are some workmen in this land,
Whose purpose, Fraud cannot withstand,
Their aim is proper, sure and straight,
They answer questions up-to-date.

The New Trade Union marches on,
The old goes backward, soon is gone,
Before the charge, they clear the way,
Success is yours S. T. & L. A.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CHAPTER 4--TRAGIC PAGES.

Churchianity Working Hand in Hand With the Oppressors of the Miners.

In the previous chapters I dealt exclusively with conditions in the bituminous or soft coal district of Western Pennsylvania. This week I shall treat on affairs in the anthracite or hard coal district in the East, that pyramid of poverty that has Hazleton for its base.

In the historic Wyoming Valley the stranger gazes on a scene of such surpassing pastoral beauty that the famous Killarney seems but a scene-painter's daub in comparison. He can not help thinking how strange it is that this beautiful valley should be the amphitheatre for some of the bloodiest scenes of the class struggle: for as we measure time now-a-days it seemed as if the echoes of the death groans of the Wyoming Indians only died away to be renewed by the death gurgles of the Molly Maguires, to be again renewed by the shrieks of the murdered Hazleton miners, the latest victims of the struggle between the classes.

The Wyoming Valley runs through Luzerne County. It is the principal part of the anthracite or hard coal district. The first thing that attracts the stranger's attention, is the immense breakers, gigantic wooden buildings, 60 feet high, with as many windows, angles and eaves as a castle in old Madrid. In these breakers the coal is smashed into usable size by machinery tended by little tots of from 10 to 14 years of age, whose average earnings are $4 per month. The fine coal dust from these breakers is reared into immense heaps called culm heaps, the two combined form such an unsightly blotch on the land-scape that there seems to be a battle royal between Mother Nature and Capitalism as to who shall triumph, one in majestic beauty, the other in collosal ugliness. I climbed to the top of one of these culm heaps (200 feet high) in the town of Luzerne to sketch the ravages made by Capitalism much as Macauly's fabled New Zealander will stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. This is what I saw: 1,000 wooden shanties, all looking as if they were run through the same mold, so miserable in construction, so filthy in appearance, so wretched withal that, without much stretch of the imagination, I could fancy myself on the Galtees in Ireland gazing on the cabins of the Irish peasant and expecting the pig to run from out the door.

In almost every door stood a slatternly appearing woman barefooted, unkempt, and huagry, most of them with babies at their breasts, trying to drink in the air but succeeding in inhaling but the sulphur fumes from the culm heap, for capitalism poisons even the pure air of the Wyoming Valley.

Up and down the dust covered streets run the older tots, trying to enjoy themselves in their infantile way while they can, before they are driven to work in the breaker at 10 years old before they have had an opportunity to learn their letters. But what matters that, their few cents are needed to help pay the bill at the "pluck me store."

It was Saturday night, and all the gaiety in the town was on tap. True, there was not much. In the corner saloon a broken down miner, after considerable tuning of his fiddle, was perspiring at an alarming rate over "The Rocky Roads to Dublin." A dozen men and boys were looking with apathetic interest at a struggle between two dogs for a bone that some improvident house-wife had thrown out after boiling it three times. A good-natured looking German, who had not been long enough over from the Fatherland to have all the spirit crushed out of him in the mine, was merrily whistling the "Wacht am Rhein," while another group, standing in the roadway, was discussing "the feller from New York who was goin' to talk Socialism. I got down from my coning tower in time to hear one old gray-beard sagely declare, "Socialism is all right, but it won't come in our time." As if conditions were not more than ripe with the shot in the back, blood spattered bodies of his fellows sleeping their long sleep within pistol range of him, done to death by the system he thinks can last, and knowing not that each of these corpses is a ghastly sign-post pointing the road to the Social Revolution.

I organized an American Section with 17 charter members in Luzerne town, then went over to Duryea where we elected two election officers last spring. I found one of them had to leave to seek work elsewhere. As he did not succeed in securing it he kept on tramping. So the first Socialist elected to office in Penna is now a tramp through no fault of his own and is, consequently, unable to fill the position his fellows elected him to. What a delightful commentary on our theory of political freedom with economic slavery.

All through the hard coal district the black flag of famine is flying. The businessmen are at their wits' end to know how the red rag of the sheriff is to be kept from their doors.

Duryea, Maltby, Luzerne, Dupont, Georgetown, Hazleton, in short, all the principal towns in the anthracite district through which the palace cars of the Advance Agent of Prosperity were to run, are traveling on the hog train of adversity instead.

The following clipping, taken from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of July 12, relative to conditions in Hazleton tells the tale too well:

"To keep the wolf from the door has been a hard problem for family heads during the past year in this locality, but their perseverence and exertion are being over-taxed, and there seems to be no alternative but to throw themselves upon the generosity of the public. During the past few weeks some shocking cases of poverty have been exposed by the persons who were induced to act in response to the appeal for charity. A number of families were found living upon refuse gathered from the garbage dumps. Black bread and the burnt crusts, from which a substitute for coffee was made, formed the substance upon which others were found to be depending upon. The children of some of these poor people have not worn shoes for a whole year, and during the coldest days of winter were obliged to run about bare-footed. That there is suffering among these people is not surprising when the working time at the mines is considered.

"The heads of some families have not averaged more than $8 per month for two years. Out of this from three to five children had to be fed and rent and fuel taken care of. Indeed, it is more surprising to note that the appeal is not sent out more frequently and with all the emphasis that the labor organizations are capable of commanding. When the miners of the Honey Brook district struck last September many of the men did not have food in their dinner pails to sustain them while at work. It was more in desperation than the alleged dissatisfaction with bosses that the men marched from mine to mine and over the mountain roads. Lest another uprising of that sort occurs the labor organizations are now taking another tack and are endeavoring to attract attention in a general way and excite sympathy for the miners by petitioning Congress for aid."

After reading the above clipping from a conservative capitalist newspaper, the reader may say: "Surely, these people must be on the verge of revolution; they can't have forgotten the murder of last fall; their present condition must fan the flame of revolt to the highest pitch." But no. Never were slaves more docile. Denied happiness on this earth, their eyes are turned to the "Golden Shore." They listen to the priest on Sunday with rapture as he tells them: "No cross, no crown." When, as frequently happens, the Socialist workingman tries to show them the way out of their misery, the portly form of the priest or minister looms up before them, and they are warned to "beware of the wicked Socialist who wants to tear down the altar of their God." The power of the church over the un-class-conscious slave almost passes belief. Instead of having a feeling of resentment against their exploiters they have a feeling of pity. Just as the Irish peasant, listening to the SOGGART AROOON, tightens the belt around his hungry belly, and, as he watches the landlord passing by, soliliquizes: "Well, me gay fellow, you may have your horses and lands and broad-cloth, with silks and satins for your wife, but you are going to burn in a lake of fire, while I shall be marching up and down the golden streets for all enternity." So, feeling this way, the exploited, degraded wage-slave pities the man who robs him, kisses the foot that kicks him, and waits for revenge in the sweet bye and bye, when they meet on the beautiful shore. (Aber nit.)

The Polish priests are particularly active in their crusade against the Socialists, so much so that some of our Polish comrades, in a feeling of resentment, fly off at a tangent and fall into the hands of the professional Atheists. This occurred at Scranton, where some of our comrades made up a purse of $50 to pay the expenses of one Dr. Foote, an English professional Atheist, to lecture before them. I pointed out the error they had fallen into and quoted Liebknecht's famous statements when in fighting against Bismarck's anti-Jesuit law he said: "We hate all priests. But, we hate all the more the anti-priests whose only business is to curse the priests in order to get an excuse to all the more effectively exploit the proletariat."

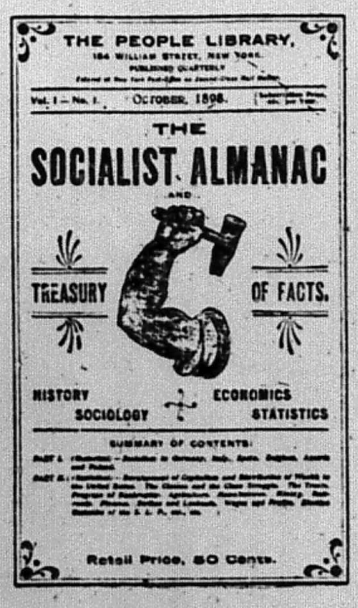
These interesting gentlemen, who worship at the altar of Capitalism while tearing down the shrine of Jehovah, will be given the go-by from our comrades in Penna in the future.

Two Sections and a local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was organized before I left the hard coal district.

Our comrades can see from the facts herein set forth that the condition of the miners in the anthracite district is as bad as in the bituminous district. The whole situation in Pennsylvania calls for increased and more intense work along our lines. Here are 103,000 men, with their wives and children making an army of misery half a million strong, without the faintest chance of a betterment of their condition, as things go. More Hazletons, more hunger, more hardships—these are the sign-posts that mark the roadways of their lives. Let us erect some others that will read: "More class-conscious agitation, more class-conscious education, more class-conscious organization, more class-conscious votes for the Social Revolution.

T. A. HICKEY.

New York.



Missouri Official Returns.

The vote of Missouri for the head of the ticket (Christian H. Custenborder, Judge of Supreme Court, long term,) is 1,063. At the previous election, 1896, Matchett received 596 votes.

Out of the 115 counties in the State, Custenborder polls a vote in 95. These are:

Adair	2	Macon	61
Andrew	4	Madison	2
Atchinson	5	Marion	1
Audrian	2	Mercer	1
Barry	3	Miller	1
Barton	16	Mississippi	1
Bates	19	Moniteau	1
Benton	7	Monroe	2
Boone	2	Montgomery	7
Buchanan	11	Morgan	1
Butler	1	New Madrid	4
Caldwell	1	Newton	2
Camden	1	Nodaway	1
Cape Girardeau	1	Oregon	2
Carroll	2	Ozark	1
Cass	5	Pemiscot	1
Cedar	4	Perry	1
Clay	3	Pettis	13
Clinton	2	Phelps	3
Cooper	5	Pike	1
Crawford	7	Polk	1
Dade	12	Putnam	3
Davies	3	Ralls	1
Dunklin	4	Randolph	4
Franklin	2	Ray	3
Gasconade	1	Ripley	1
Gentry	4	St. Charles	5
Greene	14	St. Clair	3
Grundy	2	St. Francis	3
Harrison	5	St. Genevieve	3
Henry	5	St. Louis	5
Hickory	1	Saline	3
Holt	2	Schuyler	1
Howard	6	Shelby	1
Howell	1	Stoddard	4
Jackson (Kansas City)	297	Stone	4
Jasper	46	Sullivan	1
Jefferson	2	Taney	7
Johnson	4	Texas	4
Knox	4	Vernon	11
Laclede	7	Warren	2
Lafayette	6	Washington	1
Lawrence	14	Wayne	1
Lincoln	3	Webster	1
Linn	3	Wright	5
Livingston	1	City of St. Louis	312
McDonald	2	Total	1,063

Iowa Official Returns.

The vote of Iowa for the head of the ticket (A. C. Swanholm, Secretary of State) is 1,081. Last year Kremer, for Governor, received 910. Out of the 99 counties in the State, Swanholm polls a vote in 86. These are:

Adair	3	Jones	5
Adams	16	Keokuk	18
Allamakee	2	Kossuth	1
Appanoose	15	Lee	12
Audubon	4	Linn	19
Benton	7	Lyon	8
Black Hawk	5	Madison	1
Boone	17	Mahaska	18
Carroll	6	Marion	5
Cass	7	Marshall	3
Cedar	3	Mills	2
Cherokee	1	Monona	2
Buchanan	1	Monroe	14
Buena Vista	3	Montgomery	3
Clarke	2	Muscatine	5
Clay	2	O'Brien	2
Clayton	14	Page	15
Clinton	133	Palo Alto	2
Crawford	5	Plymouth	9
Dallas	7	Pocahontas	3
Davis	1	Polk	41
Decatur	4	Pottawattamie	33
Delaware	4	Poweshiek	10
Des Moines	39	Ringgold	1
Dickinson	5	Sac	2
Dubuque	61	Scott	289
Fayette	8	Shelby	4
Floyd	1	Sioux	9
Franklin	2	Story	11
Fremont	6	Tama	7
Greene	4	Taylor	8
Grundy	1	Union	5
Guthrie	1	Van Buren	4
Hamilton	4	Wapello	23
Hancock	1	Warren	4
Hardin	4	Washington	1
Harrison	11	Wayne	5
Henry	3	Webster	5
Ida	4	Winnebago	6
Iowa	4	Winneshiek	2
Jasper	4	Woodbury	13
Jefferson	8	Worth	2
Johnson	7	Wright	5
		Total	1,081

Massachusetts Official Returns.

The vote of Massachusetts for the head of the ticket (George R. Peare, Governor) is 10,063. Below is the vote by counties for this and the two previous years:

Counties:	1898.	1897.	1896.
Barnstable	18	8	49
Berkshire	635	315	237
Bristol	1,235	371	405
Dukes	14	10	18
Essex	1,940	1,032	755
Franklin	67	29	45
Hampden	1,163	641	401
Hampshire	128	93	121
Middlesex	1,008	743	567
Nantucket	5	11	5
Norfolk	269	177	166
Plymouth	378	332	117
Suffolk	1,357	1,147	1,119
Worcester	1,720	1,403	517
Totals	10,063	6,301	4,548

New Jersey Official Returns.

The vote of New Jersey for the head of the ticket (Matthew Maguire, Governor) is 5458. At the previous State election, 1896, Matchett received 3,985 votes. The below table gives the poll for the two years by counties:

Counties:	1898.	1896.
Atlantic	14	19
Bergen	165	126
Burlington	17	19
Camden	124	97
Cape May	8	12
Cumberland	26	28
Essex	1,207	885
Gloucester	4	8
Hudson	1,796	1,140
Hunterdon	17	8
Mercer	111	71
Middlesex	152	64
Monmouth	23	19
Morris	56	28
Ocean	6	7
Passaic	1,161	940
Salem	9	3
Somerset	12	10
Sussex	11	11
Union	516	447
Warren	23	15
Totals	5,458	3,985

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Acknowledgment of Italian Comrades.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have received the letter of October 28 enclosing cheque for 1,036.90 liras, collected by the Socialist Labor party of America and for the Italian political prisoners. Receipt was acknowledged in "Avanti."

ETTORE MAZZONI, Manager.

Rome, Italy, Nov. 23.

Interesting Features of the Massachusetts Election—Will Harry Lloyd Answer?

To THE PEOPLE.—The Executive Department of Massachusetts issued their annual report of the vote cast at the last election which, shows that our Gubernatorial candidates vote increased 3,762, or about 59 72-100 per cent. over 1897.

The law requires that a party receive 3 per cent. of the total vote cast for Governor in order to be recognized as an official party. We have 3 17-100 per cent.

The S. L. P. of Massachusetts was never in better trim for battle, but we must bear in mind that every victory carries with it a corresponding increase of responsibility. The question of studying the election Act should be considered by every Section in the Commonwealth, so that our comrades may become familiar with the laws governing official parties and be prepared to meet any attack by the capitalist tools to pack our caucuses, etc., etc.

Section Boston has nominated a committee of seven to get information required and report a plan of reorganization. Boston is the only city in the State under special regulations.

An interesting feature of the election report is the vote of Harry Lloyd—one time Nationalist, then "Broad Socialist," then Populist, then Middle, then Democrat, then Populist, then Democrat, who received the nomination at the last election for Secretary of State on the Silver-Gold-Demo ticket. This was given him for ably representing organized labor in Great Britain"; it was said "he would run away ahead of the ticket"; but when the votes were counted, Harry, who always claimed "he had his price," "ran behind everything" on the ticket, being 8,435 behind the cracker trust candidate for Governor, Bruce. This is the result of his manipulation of the Hazelton Massacre meeting of the C. L. U. in favor of the Democratic party. This is his pay for giving the Democratic party the blanket injunction issued against him when he assisted Warner in collecting dues from the miners.

Harry, I know from experience, gets excited when he is spoken to personally. I know he turns out the lights when asked questions in public, as he did to Mrs. Martha Moore Avery in Ward 8. I want to save him the trouble of trying to throw me out of the window as he tried to in the Boston C. L. U. when I showed that he sold his prestige to the Democratic party. And, knowing that he gets into a quiet corner to read THE PEOPLE, I want to ask him through this "scurrilus sheet" whether he is going to run on the Republican ticket next year?

Another evidence of Lloydish trade unionism is the vote cast for Councilor in the Sixth District:

S. Herbert Howe, Republican, 26,316;
Marcellus H. Fletcher, Democrat, 16,259.

Howe is the Marlboro shoe manufacturer who two days after he was elected closed out his employees who helped to elect him, as he wants a free shop and will only deal with his workmen individually.

The D. S. N. P. P. (Debs-Democracy, for short), despite all its blowing and dickering, polled only 3,749 votes, which is far short of the poll started on by many a reform party that tried its hands in Massachusetts. They claim that, had they not entered the field, we would have had their vote. This is not so. They had no candidate for Attorney General, and yet our candidate for that office only received 18 more votes than our candidate for State Treasurer. But there is no doubt that the major portion of the people who voted for them will be with us when they learn that in order to march on successfully to the Co-operative Commonwealth we must be drilled in the uncompromising, ever watchful revolutionary army that holds its members to strict accounting that is not "broad enough" to allow them to vote appropriations for armories, that is not silly enough to submit to one-man dictation under the mask of "Democracy," and that does not propose to "buy up the railroads and other machinery of production," as advocated by the Debs-Democratic Gubernatorial candidate.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

Boston, Nov. 30.

A Political Pen Sketch in Statistics.

To THE PEOPLE.—Are not the below figures of the Populist vote in New Jersey, taken together, quite a pen sketch?

Populist vote:	1892	963
	1894	4,595
	1895	1,901
	1898	491

Exit.

In the meantime the S. L. P. vote in the State has risen, from 472 in 1891, to 5,458 this year. Mr. Josie Buchanan, Populist, objected to the S. L. P. "because he did not want "to have it all in waiting." What has he "got in" now? J. H.

Jersey City, Dec. 4.

„As to Methods."

To THE PEOPLE.—The writer of this communication coincides fully and in every way with the editorial in THE PEOPLE of this December 4, relative to the methods that should hereafter be adopted by the S. L. P. in choosing candidates for political office.

The elections of 1898 in Pennsylvania has thoroughly convinced me that the party made a mistake at the State convention, held last May, in nominating for the different State offices the most prominent, active and veteran members of the S. L. P. movement. This was done in Pennsylvania with the one exception—the writer, who is an obscure member in the Socialist movement and political world, and as such should be elligible as timber for offices at the head of the ticket until thoroughly developed, enough to be qualified to stand for a legislative candidacy.

For Governor of Pennsylvania, Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes was nominated on the S. L. P. ticket, and then, of course, he was expected to spread himself all over the Keystone State on a stumping tour in the interest of the party. Comrade Barnes did his work well, but, of course, had to do all his firing at long range, whereas, had he been nominated for the State Legislature from the district in which he resides, I am satisfied that with his exceptionally clear and clean-trades union record and his splendid, militant Socialist abilities he would have given the local movement an impetus that would have carried as great an influence on the vote for the head of the ticket.

Again, Comrade Thomas, of Buena Vista, this county, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and virtually taken out of the local fight in this county against the United Mine Workers' fakir officials. The unavoidable and inevitable battle between the Socialists and labor fakirs of Greater Pittsburgh—Allegheny County—is now on. Both sides have called in their scouts and have come up with the skirmishing lines. We have had a few preliminary brushes that scattered our last year's vote a little, but for all we lined up this year 1928 strong with no 500 votes for one candidate and 1,400 for another. This year there wasn't 100 difference in the vote for all candidates. In 1896 we polled 260 votes, so it is apparent that while the battle with the fakirs frightened away a few of the timid mixed voters, it is also more clearly apparent that the same battle has solidified the ranks of the Socialist movement as our clear straight vote shows.

Now, Comrade Thomas was especially singled out by the fakirs and held up as a horrible example of a "scab" (he having organized the first S. T. & L. A. local of miners), a "union wrecker," etc., having the audacity to run for office on a labor ticket!!! The 6th Legislative District of Allegheny County, where Thomas resides, is right in the heart of the Pittsburg coal district and there is where Comrade Thomas should have waged his battle as a candidate for the Legislature. I am not in any way belittling the two noble comrades—Miller and Allen, coal miners—who ran in that district as they are as good Socialists as Comrade Thomas with his bare-footed head and 110 pounds avordupoise, possesses more grit and genuine Socialist pugnacity to the square inch than the majority of us, as was proved when the fakirs picked him out above all others for their personal attacks. In this Legislative District, then, with a comrade Thomas as candidate there would or will be soon a fighting chance for election and with a member in the Legislature of Thomas' type the capitalist reprsentatives would have their ears buzzing when they would try to pass "labor laws," and particularly mining laws, and then placidly lie down when a corrupt and harlot Judge would declare these laws unconstitutional.

There are more similar instances but these two will illustrate and prove the necessity and expediency of placing the strongest individual members of the S. L. P. at the head of the column in local and legislative battles where the chances of election are anything but remote.

Comrade Remmel, of Pittsburg, Secretary of the State Committee S. L. P., was nominated for Congress in the 22nd Congressional District, which includes the city of Pittsburg and a few outside townships and boroughs, and, notwithstanding the fact that the United Labor League (Labor Fakirs Mutual Aid Society) put an opposition candidate in the field on a dummy labor ticket, Comrade Remmel received 527 votes, more than sufficient to place our party on the official ballot in this district—one of the greatest strongholds of the Republican party in the United States. The Labor League's candidate "with 80,000 organized workingmen at his back," startled the community and shook old Mother Earth from center to circumference and back again by rolling up the superlative magnificent and "significant" total of 121 votes. We lost a few votes in this county this year from the head of the ticket (the State) but piled up more than we lost on the tail of the ticket (the county) placing the county on the official ballot.

This year, for the first time, we are going into the spring elections for city, ward and precinct officers. Greater Pittsburg is the heaviest stronghold of the G. O. P. in the country, and is also the greatest industrial proletariat city in the Union and must, through natural conditions, step up to the head of the Socialist column. This can be done if our comrades put forth the necessary, persistent exertion, and the banner of political supremacy that now bears the legend (G. O. P.) has got to be supplanted by the banner bearing the tangible reality S. L. P.

JOHN R. ROOT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 4.

An Incident in the 16th A. D., N. Y., Campaign.

To THE PEOPLE.—One evening, during the campaign in the 16th Assembly District in this city, an incident took place that should be recorded.

On the East side of Avenue C and Sixth street there stood a Tammany truck; opposite to it, on the same Sixth street, but on the West side of Avenue C, there stood a Republican truck. On the Tammnay truck, the Labor Fakir Prince, a cigarmaker, was holding forth. His "speech" was all directed against the S. L. P. candidate for the Assembly, and the "speech" consisted of the reading of long passages from the "American Federationist," the "Cigarmakers' Journal" and other pure and simple trade papers, employing whole slop-jars of self-evident slander and vituperation upon our candidate. An Irishman who had been listening to Prince with a tired look on his face walked off after a while, but, seeing another meeting going on on the other side of the avenue he walked over to it. There Harry White—the notorious labor fakir of the Garment Workers, some of whose officers have been convicted of selling the union's label to sweater bosses and to dealers in prison labor—, was the speaker, and his speech "in behalf of the Republican party" consisted in exactly the same thing as Prince's across the way. White also was reading from the same pure and simple papers the identical slush against our candidate. The Irishman's face became a study. He listened with surprise and then contempt, and he broke into the midst of a long sentence of abuse that the Fakir White was reading with this blunt question, while pointing his thumb at Prince across the way:

"Why in hell don't you two talk off the same truck; you are talking the same rot?!"

White stopped short; the lights were put out, and the driver was ordered to drive away. That "Republican" meeting broke up in that way with cheers for the S. L. P., that so much disconcerted the "Republican" White's pal, the "Democratic" Prince that he too put out his lights and stepped down.

SPECTATOR.

New York, Dec. 5.

As to the Falling off in Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is no strange mystery about the loss of some 400 Socialist votes in this city. It is not because we have "trouble here with trades unions," but the reason is that the Socialist, along whith the People's party and the Prohibitionists, were either not counted by the rascally Republican and Democratic election officers, or else they were lumped and put in the Republican column. The Philadelphia "Tageblatt's" reasons therefore fall to the ground for the lack of the slightest circumstantial evidence.

Again, the comrades had not the money, in many, many cases, to pay the poll tax of 50 cents, without which they were likely to be challenged, while the Republicans paid for about 80,000 tax receipts, to be given out to whomever would take them and vote that ticket.

In the third place, as I set forth in a recent article to be the danger, the old party lash was wielded with no uncertain hand, and its menacing swish, as it swung to the old tune of "There is danger to our manufacturing interests," frightened the timid, and with good reason. Lastly, the Socialists had no watchers to any great extent, and by this means they unquestionably lost scores of votes because no one was inside the polls to watch the party interests after the doors were closed and the record of the day was left to the manipulation of the tricksters.

On the morning following the election a voter in the 19th Ward made complaint before a Magistrate that he and his three sons had all voted the ePople's ticket but their votes had not been counted, and he also made affidavit that several Socialist votes had not been counted. The 19th Ward is David Martin's Ward, the great Republican boss and Legislative and Councilmanic lobbyist for the Reading Railroad, thereby representing John Wanamaker and the Drexel interests in that great corporation. This Ward is located in the centre of the great Mill District, and towards the close of the campaign, when it looked as if Swallow would divide the vote and elect the Democratic candidate for Governor, many of the leading mill owners raised the tariff and "honest dollar" howl and declared that to elect Swallow or Jenks would bring disaster to the workmen. On top of this outrage upon ordinary common sense came the additional insult of an address emanating from the Kensington Protective Tariff League of Workingmen. This was presented to State Chairman Elkin, of the Republicans, who is under indictment for using State monies, and as a call to workingmen to stand by the Republican party it was sent out through the press. This precious document was presented by a committee of sneaking labor fakirs from the Mill District, the same old crowd of skates that for years past have rushed in to save their own bacon at the cost of the rest of us. These pronunciamentos of these labor fakirs, office-seekers or petty office-holders, who manage to live off of other people's sweaty brows, have for their birth-place somewheres around what is known as Textile Hall, at Second and Cumberland streets, over a big gin-mill, the whole building being owned by a man named George S. Gandy, one of the owners of our Fairmount Park trolley, which is making a fortune for the trolley managers out of the desire of the poor to take a trip once and awhile through their own magnificent pleasure ground. When these precious addresses do not issue from this combination they come from the precincts of the Anti-Cobden Club at Sixth and Diamond, which is a club run as an unlicensed tavern by Republican workingmen, managed by David Martin, which was the birth-place of his political career and long his stronghold. Whenever an election is pending this gang of labor sharks, fakirs, skates and alcoholics, anxious to do the bidding of their capitalistic owners, sends out tariff and gold standard documents in the name of American workingmen, and every time they do so, the venal press of this city applauds the act.

Your correspondent acted as watcher in his precinct for both the Socialists and Prohibitionists and my presence, as a silent witness, caused the election officers to act fairer than they had ever done before. Three votes was the score for part of the Socialist ticket, a gain of three. Part of my election precinct is made up of wealthy people, only a score of whom voted. The working people, I was sorry to notice, were in many cases the worse for liquor and were all coached by Republican workers, to such an extent that I came out of the booth fully persuaded that such a system of voting is a crime and a farce.

JAMES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6.

An Official Boston Farce Ended.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade David Goldstein was arrested on September 16th, and promptly thereupon, on October 1st, a revised ordinance in regulation of the streets went into effect.

Any charge seemed good enough to warrant an arrest, one indictment was the "obstruction of the sidewalks"; not one word of evidence even on the part of the Government could be put in to sustain this charge. The second, that of "willfully obstructing the street" was appealed.

The case was called just after the State elections. Day after day came and went until ten long days were passed in the court lobby. At last the case is reached. The defendant before the bar pleads not guilty. The Government calls the first witness, Sergeant Harriman, he who made the arrest. He testifies that he was sent to the scene of the arrest. (We had notified the captain of that district to send officers to the meeting because, of course, we want order that we may have freedom.) An eye-witness on that occasion may well wonder why the Sergeant should have asked Comrade Goldstein if he had a permit, and he must assume that if he had that which he could not under any circumstances get (the city of Boston does not assume the right to give permits), it would have been lawful to obstruct the streets.

Mr. Moran, our lawyer, challenged the ordinance. The fact is brought out that the ordinance under which the arrest was made went out of force on Oct. 1.

Why not try the defendant by the blue laws made by our Puritan fathers? It were as valid!

The District Attorney is confused—among the court officials there is an air of perplexity—a running to and fro—a searching of records, at last the Judge makes his statement after reading the present ordinance that "one may willfully stand in the streets in such manner as to obstruct the streets without willfully obstructing the streets." Fine work this, necessary to deal with persons so well versed in the interdependent rights of citizens, as are Socialists." Was the law changed to meet our case?

The Jury is charged to render a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the law is obsolete under which the indictment was made.

We are falsely accused and arrested. The official's attempt to browbeat and frighten us away. Serene and confident that these methods only give other and better opportunity to propagate our doctrine, we carry Socialism to the court lobby and to the court room. If we are accused and arrested we make friends; if we are found guilty of offences which the officials create we make friends; if we are acquitted we make friends; in fact, we make friends and spread the gospel of light and love and life under any and all circumstances.

We now enter the courts as criminals, we will some day not far distant dispense justice from the basic principle of social unity—under the regulations that give to all persons who do useful work for society free and equal ownership of social capital. Then shall the relation of men be changed from that of master and wage-slave to that of copartners in the necessary means of modern life.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Boston, Dec. 6.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. W., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At the recently held national convention of the Carpenters and Joiners a motion was made to withdraw from the A. F. of L. The motion was lost. About 6 votes were cast for. It should be added that the Utica Labor Scate Williams, who was then Assemblyman, but was defeated this year, was one of the delegates, and that right upon the convention Harry Lloyd, the President of the Union, got the Massachusetts Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. On this particular point read one of the letters from Boston in this issue.

M. S. K., LYNN, MASS.—The Mayor's salary is $10,000.

L. M., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Even if it were an exaggeration, that is no argument against that particular statement. Exaggeration is not necessarily bad, least of all is it necessarily falsehood. Exaggeration may be and frequently is needed to understand a thing well. The microscope exaggerates a thousand fold. Does it lie? The picture it presents is immensely larger than the real object, and yet, thanks to just the exaggeration it is "guilty" of, it enables a score of sciences, useful to man, to fathom the secrets of nature that otherwise would remain unfathomed. Fine lines, that would escape the average eye, can be brought to its notice through what you call exaggeration. Henceforth think better of "exaggeration."

C. F., DENVER, COLO.—Just the reverse. Not the party is coming under the dominion of the trades union movement, but the trades union movement is coming under the dominion of the party. The Labor Movement is essentially a political movement. So long as this pregnant fact is ignored, the economic wing of the movement flounders about helpless, and the political wing suffers proportionally. The recognition of the essentially political nature of the Labor Movement, not only brings the two wings together but places them in their proper relation,—with the political element supreme. You have got this whole thing mixed up.

F. H., MONTROSE, COLO.—The punishment that the S. L. P. would mete out to one of its elected candidates who betrayed the trust put in him would certainly be that of prompt repudiation. Whether a candidate signs or does not sign a pledge to resign his office upon demand by the party the pledge is implied. A traitor would forthwith be asked for his resignation. He may, as the now notorious Debsist, James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., refuse to obey, but the brand of the deserter is indelibly stamped on such a man's brow, and, sooner or later, condign punishment will overtake him. As the movement grows in numbers so will it also grow in force of character and determination. The Benedict Arnolds of the S. L. P. will need swift feet to out-run the anger of a justly indignant and powerful proletariat.

S. S. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Us seems your point has been ruled out once before. The term "personality," as generally used and applied, is used and applied loosely. If a hunchback were to offer an article to a publisher, then, if the article is rejected on the ground that the writer was a hunchback, the publisher would be guilty of personality. But say that that same hunchback offers himself to an artist for a model of the Apollo of Belvidere, and is, of course, rejected owing to his personal deformity, would the artist be guilty of "personality"? Assuredly not. The term "personality" applies only to criticisms of the person that have nothing to do with that persons function. When criticisms of his person DO so apply, then they can not be dubbed "personalities,"—at least not by a anyone who means to be accurate in his expressions.

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121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SLAVERY, PAST AND PRESENT.

[By J. E. Alexander, Albany, N. Y., in the "Iron Molders' Journal" for November.]

Trade unions are in themselves, consciously or unconsciously, an acknowledgment and realization of the fact that different classes exist in the economic world. It will be the object of this essay to examine into the origin and development of class distinctions.

All men have a common origin. Whether we believe in the Biblical theory that one pair of human beings (Adam and Eve) were the progenitors of the entire human race, or, on the other hand, accept the Darwinian theory of the evolution of man from the lowest order of life up to his present state of perfection and enlightenment, we shall, in either case, arrive at the same conclusion. The Socialist holds, furthermore, that inasmuch as all men have a common origin, therefore all men are brothers. Having gotten thus far, the question naturally arises, if all men are brothers, why these class distinctions? And why is it necessary to combine in distinctively class organizations in order to further the interests of any particular class?

Man, in order to live, must labor. At least he must live by the product of labor, either that of his own, or that of some one else. Unfortunately, there is in the make up of most men an inclination to shirk their just share of labor; to take life as easily as possible, and let the "other fellow" do the work. This is a little rough on the "other fellow," but that is his lookout. If he is too good-natured or too ignorant to resent being imposed upon, it is no concern of the shirker. This tendency to shift the burdens of labor to the backs of others, caused men to cheat, rob and plunder each other, the stronger usually getting the better of the weaker, and resulting, finally, in the creation of a class who were enabled to live without working at all; and strangely enough, were in a position to enjoy more of the good things of life than those who labored incessantly.

But this was only a beginning. The laborers eventually became the property of the idlers, with no rights whatever, that their masters were bound to respect. This was the origin of the institution called slavery.

The master class, having plenty of leisure, could educate themselves and their children, while the poor slaves were purposely kept in ignorance. There was no greater crime for a slave than to try to acquire an education. The position of almost every human being depended entirely upon the accident of birth. A child born in the master class was educated and grew up to be a master, while a child born of slave parents was kept in ignorance and grew up to be a slave.

So men existed for centuries, and at last came to believe that human society could not exist otherwise. Aristotle defended the institution of slavery, and maintained it was a social necessity. Plato saw no harm in it as long as the Greeks were not enslaved. In fact, nearly all of the ancient philosophers either defended or ignored it. Even the slaves themselves were taught, and actually believed, that they could not live were it not for their masters.

Slavery most properly found its place in the ancient State, where laborers were needed at home for the purpose of tilling the soil and providing a means of sustenance, while others were at warlike pursuits. Thus in Rome the institution of slavery reached its fullest development. But this state of affairs was destined not to last forever. As soon as the march of conquest had reached its natural limit, slavery began to be modified; and when the empire was divided into the several States that had grown up under it, and the ancient system of aggressiveness gave way to the system of defense, characteristic of the middle ages, slavery gradually disappeared, and was replaced by serfdom, which is only slavery under another name and under other conditions. This form, or modification, of slavery began in the second century of the Christian era. Serfdom differed from absolute slavery in many respects. While the serfs could no longer be bought and sold like cattle, they were, nevertheless, considered as property. They belonged to the land or estate on which they were born, and when the land was sold the serfs were sold with it. They could not leave the land under any circumstances whatever, and to attempt to do so subjected them to severe punishment. They could marry only with the consent of their masters, and the women were at all times subject to the will of the lords.

In fact, the serfs as their predecessors (the slaves), lived only to labor for others, receiving for themselves only enough to keep them in a proper condition to labor, and to allow them to reproduce themselves. This later form of bondage, in turn, gave way to another, nominally called free labor or wage labor, but in reality only another form of slavery. This change was brought about mainly by a series of inventions, the most important of which were brought forth about the middle of the eighteenth century. Of these we may note Kay's flying shuttle, invented in 1738; John Hargraves' spinning jenny, patented in 1770; Richard Arkwright's water frame, in 1769; Edward Cartwright's power loom, in 1789; and Ely Whitney's cotton gin, in 1793; and most important of all Watts' steam engine, invented in 1769. With the advent of these improvements, and their adaptation to almost universal use, serfdom became no longer practicable, and while it was retained, as was also slavery, in some places up to a comparatively recent date, the system of wage labor became the general order.

This modern wage system, while an improvement upon the older forms and a necessary one through which humanity must pass in its evolutionary development, nevertheless retains the same characteristic so plainly displayed in the older forms—namely, the existence of a privileged class, enabled to live in idleness and luxury by the fruits of others' toil. Modern capitalism is based on wage labor. Without laborers, who have no other means of existence except by selling their labor power to some one else, capitalism could not exist.

In modern society can again be traced the old class distinctions, differing in many respects it is true, ever changing as new conditions are brought about, until to-day, while there may be frequent exceptions, we find society more and more dividing itself into two great hostile camps. These two classes are composed of the capitalist class on the one hand and the wage-slave, or proletariat, on the other.

The antagonism of these two classes can be easily demonstrated. Let me right here digress long enough to say that the possibility of escaping from the exploited class and becoming an exploiter, does not prove that these classes do not exist. The capitalist class owns all the land and machinery of production; the first man's natural opportunity for maintaining himself. Deprived of access to these two factors man is helpless. The proletariat owns nothing but his labor power; this he must sell at its market price to a capitalist. The sole object of the capitalist is to make profit. The land and implements of production are already his. His raw material he buys at the market price. These, together with the wages paid, constitute the total cost of the commodities produced. These commodities he will sell at the highest price attainable. The amount of the selling price, in excess of the total cost, is the capitalist's profit. Now, it naturally follows that the lower the wages paid the greater the profit, and vice versa.

With greed on one hand and competition on the other, the capitalist is constantly endeavoring to reduce the cost of production, and the surest and safest way to do that is to reduce wages. Labor, being a commodity on the market, is subject to the law of supply and demand just the same as any other commodity. When the demand for labor is greater than the supply its price, or wages, will rise; on the other hand, when the supply is greater than the demand, wages must fall. Therein lies the antagonism of the two classes; the capitalist constantly trying to increase his profits by reducing wages, the workers instinctively resisting; on the other hand, the workers will, when opportunities occur, attempt to get their wages increased, which, if successful, means the curtailment of profits for the capitalist, causing, in turn, an instinctive resistance on his part.

Realizing the advantages to be gained by united action, the workers, at an early period in this epoch, organized trades unions to aid them in their struggles against the capitalist class. The universal weapon of the trade unions was at first the strike, and later the boycott. When production was carried on by small individual capitalists, the unions were fairly successful, and many an employer ruined himself by fighting them. But with the development of modern machinery, with its wholesale displacement of labor, together with the great concentration of capital in syndicates, corporations, trusts and monopolies, the power of the unions began to wane. Machinery in the hands of the few, by displacing labor, has created an enormous army of unemployed, estimated in the United States alone to number upwards of four millions. This vast army of surplus laborers is used as a whip to terrify those at work, and fill the places of those who, driven to desperation, strike against further reductions. Every step in the development of machinery lessens the power of the workers for resistance; decreases the demand for bone and muscle; increases the number of unemployed; and in spite of labor organizations, working in the economic field alone, forces down wages. When slavery was in vogue, the slave-holding class was the ruling class, politically and otherwise, just as were the Feudal Barons during the middle ages when serfdom was the rule. Since the overthrow of feudalism the capitalist class has been, and is to-day, the ruling class; has had, and has to-day, full control of the government, and whenever or wherever labor has endeavored to assert its rights, the capitalist class has never hesitated to call the machinery of government to its aid.

Capitalists, no matter how much they differ among themselves, politically or otherwise, are a unit as far as the treatment of labor is concerned. Their motto is: "Labor must be fleeced"; their battle cry: "Labor must be kept in subjection." When the capitalist has an opportunity to grind out profits from the blood and bones of the workers, they will employ them at starvation wages, just enough to keep body and soul together, and when they have no further use for them they are thrown out on the street to starve, beg, or become criminals.

And when driven to desperation, and the workers rebel against these conditions, what happens? They find themselves pitted against the clubs of the police, the rifles or the sheriffs, the bayonets of the militia and regulars, court injunctions, etc. It was not the Pinkertons alone who broke the strike at Homestead. It was not the militia alone that subdued the workers in Buffalo and Brooklyn in their efforts to have the law enforced. It was not the regulars alone who drove back to work the struggling miners at Cœur d'Alene. It was not the police alone who have broken a thousand strikes in various places. It was not a court injunction alone that broke the great A. R. U. strike, neither was it the bullets and bayonets of the regulars and militia combined. Sheriff Martin and his posse are not the only ones responsible for the cowardly butchery of twenty working men at Hazelton.

Behind all these outrages stands the class in possession of the government—the capitalist class. The courts, Pinkertons, police, sheriffs, the militia and regular army, being all under capitalist control, are simply used as instruments to uphold the power of capital and keep the working class in subjection. The capitalist class holds its power through its ownership of the land and capital of the nation, and its control of the reins of government. Its power can not be overthrown until the control of the government is wrested from its grasp. Achilles had his vulnerable point—his heel. Capitalism has its vulnerable point—the ballot box. The Socialist says strike the enemy at his weakest point. Instead of wasting our energies in futile strikes and boycotts, which can at best only obtain a temporary advantage, the main efforts of the working class, through its organizations, should be directed toward the conquest of the political power. This once acquired by the class-conscious proletariat, legislate out of existence this entire wage system, with its results of starvation, misery and bloodshed. Abolish this last system whereby a privileged class of any description will be able to live in idleness and affluence at the expense of the toiling masses. Send this dragon of exploitation to join its ancestors, serfdom and slavery, in the oblivion of the past. Then, through the collective ownership of the earth and machinery of production, operated collectively and harmoniously by all, these class distinctions and antagonisms will disappear. Then no longer will a class of parasites, be they called masters, lords, or capitalists, be enabled to enslave their brothers. Then, in the co-operative commonwealth, where all will have equal rights, equal duties and equal opportunities, can it be truly said that, for the first time in history, all men were treated as brothers. Then will be put in practical operation the dream of centuries; and we shall in practice, as well as in theory, recognize that which becomes apparent when we consider our common origin—the brotherhood of man.

SAVINGS.

(Continued from page 1.)

tions, can be traced the standing of those centers in the matter of savings banks. In Philadelphia, the middle class has in great part made it a point to "own its homes," and has, therefore, but little money to deposit in savings institutions. In Chicago the middle class is largely speculating, and the result is seen in the fact that Illinois, with a population greater than that of Ohio, and with a city that aspires to be the centre of the universe, has only $24,000,000 in its savings banks, as against $35,000,000 in the "Buckeye" State.

If all the above statements were not deemed sufficient to show the absurdity of measuring the welfare of the working people by the returns of savings banks, I might further observe that by this measure the wage workers of New York State would be 102 times as well off as those of Wisconsin, which, with a population of 1,900,000, has only 1,439 deposits aggregating less than $180,000; or that in Austria-Hungary, where the reported savings are $885,000,000, the workers are better off than in Great Britain, where the reported savings are only $815,000,000; and so on, ad infinitum.

But the point of importance, which I think I have made quite clear, is that the bulk of savings bank deposits in this country is supplied by the middle class, to the extent of at least 90 per cent. of their amount. And right here, before passing to the next consideration, I might also remark that the large and growing deposits of the middle class in such States as New New and Massachusetts are by no means an evidence of its permanent solidity and safety. This fact rather betrays a sense of insecurity, which impels the people of that class to lay by some money for their wives and children in the fear of possible failure, or of death under circumstances that would make a settlement of their affairs somewhat uncertain in its results. A Gould, a Vanderbilt, a Rockefeller, or any such, does not deposit money in a savings bank or take an insurance policy, unless, perchance, he desires to "boom up," for his own purposes or to oblige a friend, the concern which he may thus patronize.

Now, if the maximum contribution of the wage-working class to the sums accumulated in the savings banks is only, at the very utmost, 10 per cent. (which upon the basis of the latest returns would foot up $180,000,000), how foolish is it to imagine that this class, with that sum of "savings" as "capital," could, through co-operation, free itself from the yoke of capitalism!

To be sure, $180,000,000 is a formidable sum; but it is formidable only, (1) when concentrated in a few hands working together for some special object, and (2) on condition that the object shall not be opposed by the infinitely greater mass of other capital.

1. The very purpose of "saving," which in the sense here considered is to lay by money for immediate use in case of emergency, would naturally forbid any combination—not only between the 480,000 depositors of the working class, but between the 4,392,000 depositors of the middle class—through which their money might be tied up in commercial, financial or manufacturing ventures. Necessarily limited in their operations by this purpose, the savings banks invest their money chiefly in mortgages on first-class improved real estate, municipal or State bonds, and loans strongly secured, that can be called in on the shortest possible notice. They keep a large amount of cash on hand, in their own coffers, and their deposits in banks are subject to immediate withdrawal.

2. Were such a combination possible it would, as soon as attempted, immediately be met with the combined opposition of all the great capitalistic forces, for which it would be mere child's play to break it down and wipe it out. Not only the $180,000,000 of the working class, but the $1,600,000,000 of the middle class, if these two classes entered into the combination, would promptly disappear in the huge maw of the forty-billion-power plutocratic octopus.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2.266.23
Section Washington, D. C.	7.90
Total	$2.274.13

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$750.11
Anton Hölzer, Huntington, Ark.	.50
John Möller, Bloomington, Md..	.55
Total	$751.16

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.

Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Section Philadelphia, Pa., on list 70	$10.00

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of December 6, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent Malkiel and Sauter. The financial report for the week ending December 3, showed receipts, $35; expenditures, $25.72. A committee of the Board of Directors of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association appeared before the body to confer about the terms of the agreement in relation to THE PEOPLE. They were asked to submit to the N. E. C. a definite plan in writing, whereupon the matter could be discussed intelligently.

A. S. Brown moved that the Editor of THE PEOPLE be asked to explain and make clear the editorial article in the issue of December 4, entitled: "As to Methods." Carried. After some discussion, following the explanation of the Editor, it was moved that said explanation be considered satisfactory. Carried. Ayes—Murphy, Kinneally, Wherry. Noes—Brown and Stahl.

Correspondence was taken up. Comrade Sanial sent a letter, stating that he had received word from Jeannette, Pa., to the effect that the French Comrades of Pennsylvania and Indiana are about to publish a Socialist weekly in French, the first issue of which is to appear in February, 1899. A French compositor will be needed at that time and Comrades who know of such are requested to communicate with A. Delwart, box 172, Jeannette, Pa. The editor of "Il Proletario" (Italian) writes that the paper is very much in need of a reliable agent in Philadelphia. They are willing to pay a commission. Philadelphia Comrades who know of a suitable person, will please communicate with "Il Proletario," 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. The editorial board elected by the Polish Executive Committee for the organ "Sila," was approved upon request.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Fresno and Riverside, Cal. The Conn. State Committee reported very successful work for THE PEOPLE, forty new subscribers having beeen secured since election, and the number is expected to reach 100 by New Year's.

A. S. BROWN, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Canada.

LONDON, Ont.—All secretaries of Sections having printed municipal programmes, or Sections having by-laws, will kindly favor me with a copy of same, addressed to

HENRY B. ASHPLANT,
Org. Section London, S. L. P., Canada.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—The American Branch here has secured a hall and will have weekly agitation meetings every Sunday night for the English-speaking people. The hall is the I. O. M. Hall, 630-632 W. Baltimore street, second floor.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—The new law requires that every party putting up candidates for the Board of Aldermen must nominate 12, and that only 7 are to be voted for, requiring each party to defeat 5 of their own candidates. The names will appear as follows:

For Aldermen:
JOSEPH BALLAM,
GODFRED BECK,
WILLIAM R. DYER,
SAMUEL I. FREEDMAN,
GEORGE GEGUIRE,
LEON GREENMAN,
HENRY C. HESS,
CHARLES M. LANGEN,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
HERMAN W. A. RAASCH,
JAY ROBERT SIMMONS,
FLORENTINE THIEBAULT.
School Committee:
MARTHA MOORE AVERY.
Street Commissioner:
STEPHEN SHAUGHNESSY.
Common Councilmen:
Ward 8.
JACOB EPSTEIN,
EDWARD L. ROSEMAN,
JAMES F. STEVENS.
Ward 9.
JORGEN ANDERSON,
JOHN GRISHAVER,
STEPHEN O'SHAUGHNESSY.
Ward 15.
JOSEPH P. FOLEY,
JOHN LE FORT,
NICHOLAS OSTER.

Election takes place December 13.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS.—Sunday afternoon, December 11, at 2 o'clock, there will be a general meeting of all the members of the Section for the purpose of discussing party tactics, or how to make our Section a success. The meeting will take place at the Section's headquarters, 410 Market street.

New York.

BUFFALO.—At Labor Lyceum, 676 Genesee street:

December 11, 8 P. M.—Discussion meeting of American Branch; subject: "The Lessons of the Recent Campaign."

December 12, 8 P. M.—General meeting of Labor Lyceum Association.

December 15, 8 P. M.—Conference of members and friends of the various Branches of Section Buffalo to discuss:

First—Organization of a non-partisan debating club.

Second—Systematic distribution of party literature.

Third—Reintroduction of general joint meetings for discussions and action on general party matters.

Grand series of Sunday evening lectures and musical entertainments, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party, Bronx Borough Branch, at Socialist Hall, southeast corner of Third avenue and 149th street. Doors open at 7:15 P. M. Entertainment commences at 7:30 P. M. Lecture begins at 8 P. M. Admission free. All are welcome. Programme of lectures for December, 1898: December 11, "Private Property vs. Public Interests"; lecturer, Leon A. Malkiel. December 18, "Human Aptitudes"; lecturer, Frank Campbell. Free debate and questions answered after each lecture.

Special Announcement.—Saturday evening, December 17, at 8 o'clock, grand musical and literary entertainment. Admission, 10 cents; children, accompanied by adults, admitted free. Come and bring your friends.

Special reading room at the above address, open every evening. All workingmen and women invited.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—At a meeting of Section Philadelphia, held December 4, it was decided to enter the spring campaign.

This will be the first campaign for Mayor that the Socialists of this city have engaged in. Though our vote has been stolen wholesale at the election last November, we promise to show these capitalists' puppies, the politicians, that Socialists cannot be downedd through trickery and fraud.

Proceedings are now being instituted in several divisions against officers against whom absolute proof has been obtained.

The County Convention will be held on Sunday evening, December 18, at 8 o'clock. Comrade Hickey, organizer of the S. T. & L. A., will be present and deliver an interesting address.

On account of immediate work being necessary in regard to the campaign, the regular Section meeting will be held this month on Sunday afternoon, December 11, at 2 o'clock.

The Secretary.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, December 1, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Comrade Vogt in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Application for a charter from the Twentieth Century Labor League of Washington, D. C., granted. Communications: Max Keller, secretary of D. A. 12, requesting information upon a circular received from the University of Pennsylvania; also stating that L. A. 28, International Painters and Paper Hangers, were complaining about the "Abendblatt"; and also that the communication received by the locals of D. A. 12 from the Central Labor Federation of New York had been laid on the table. Secretary was instructed to communicate the decision of the Board on the circular from the University of Pennsylvania, and inquire for more definite information in relation to the "Abendblatt".

E. Harding, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., asking to be admitted as a member-at-large. Admitted.

Branch 1, Bakers, stating that they had rescinded their previous action in relation to the General Executive Board, passed resolution to recognize the same, and asked for their old charter back. Secretary was instructed to notify Branch 1 to have their resolution published in the "Volkszeitung", and on payment of their arrearages their request would be granted.

Communications were also received from Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C.; from Pittsburgh, Pa.; Textile Workers, Philadelphia, Pa.; New Bedford, Mass.; Usher, secretary State State Com. of Mass.; Reid, of Providence, R. I.; Fry, St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Allegheny City, Pa.; Buena Vista, Pa.; San Antonio, Texas; Cleveland, O., and Trenton, N. J., forwarding dues and asking general information.

Committee from D. A. 2 desired the Board to grant charters to the Painters and Paper Hangers and Children Jacket Makers of Brooklyn. Action: As soon as the proper applications were filed, the Board would recognize them.

Comrade Murphy reported that the National Executive Committee refused to take up the matter of the Pressmen and Feeders until they received a communication from the General Executive Board.

Secretary stated that on Monday, November 28, a committee of the Waist and Wrapper Makers, L. A. 143, informed him that the members were on strike in the shop of Henry Ettelson, 309 Canal street, against a reduction in wages, and requested secretary to call on the firm, and if the matter could be adjusted. Secretary called, but the firm refused to restore the old prices, claiming that they could get new help to fill the places of those who went out. The strike is still on, and the 73 girls who came out are standing firm.

Comrade Vogt was detailed to speak to the tailors of Brooklyn on Friday, December 9, at 43 Ewen street.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWN, Gen. Sec.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA

will meet in

LABOR LYCEUM, 6th and Brown Streets,

Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 11th,

at 2 O'clock. 373

Every
Wageworker

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study Socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding six lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary, Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 2016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 373

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 21

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 188

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brooklyn. Lectures on political, economic and social questions at the Club House, 89 Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening. Regular meetings every first and third Monday. 367

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday, at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 28

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 373

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF NEW YORK. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 8 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. Telephone Call: 1751 Spring street. 336

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 211

METAL SPINNERS' UNION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8:30 o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d street. 339

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

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